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FAMILY OF WAKE.

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MEMOIR
OF THE
FAMILY OF WAKE.



Wake.

*From a carving in box wood on the
lid of an ancient Snuffbox belonging to
Archbishop Wake, with the Trefoil added.*

A
BRIEF ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ANTIQUITY,
HONOUR AND ESTATE
OF THE NAME AND FAMILY
OF
WAKE.



WITH A SUMMARY DEDUCTION OF THE LINEAL SUCCESSION
OF THE CHIEF BRANCHES OF IT, FROM ITS FIRST
RISE, DOWN TO THIS PRESENT TIME.

BY WILLIAM WAKE, D. D.

RECTOR OF ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER; CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO
THE KING; AND AFTERWARDS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

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TO
THE REV. HENRY WAKE, M. A.
RECTOR OF OVER WALLOP, HANTS;
VICAR OF MERE, WILTS;
AND
CHAPLAIN TO THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF
WINCHESTER.

MY DEAR SIR,

I know not to whom I can
with so much propriety address this Memoir
of the Family of Wake, as to yourself, to
whom I am indebted for the Manuscript;
and trusting that you will find it a faithful
Copy,

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your obliged Friend
and Relation,

ETHELDRED BENETT.

*Norton-House,
30th April, 1833.*

Wm

TO THE READER.

IF an Antiquary, it is presumed that the following Pages may possess sufficient interest to arrest your attention ;—if a Relative or Connexion of Archbishop Wake, or a Father who has lost an only Son, some idea may be formed of the painful feeling with which the Manuscript was thrown aside on the death of his beloved Child. It was found among the Archbishop's Papers after his decease in his own hand writing, and given by his Executors to his ^{*}eldest Daughter Mrs. Lynch ; others of the family of course

** She was the ninth Daughter born, but the sixth surviving her Father. — Ep. B. —*

had Copies. That to which I had access was transcribed from the Original, of which I have given a literal Copy. A Memoir of the Family of so eminent a Man must always be interesting, therefore no apology can be necessary from his great Granddaughter for giving it to the Public.

E. B.

TO MY SON.¹

THO to value a Mans self upon the Honour, or Antiquity, of his Family, and glory in those things, which are owing to his Fortune, not his Desert, be a folly justly to be derided by all wise Men: yet I cannot but think it a pardonable Curiosity for any One, to desire to know from Whome he is descended, and what Figure his Ancestors, in their several Ages, are reported to have made in the World. There is something in the History of great Men, that is not only very entertaining, but instructive too: It gives us the truest Notion of human Nature: and shews us better than all the Rules in the

¹ This Son died an Infant about four years old. E. B.

World, what is Worthy and Becoming : And how it will behove Us to conduct ourselves, if ever we mean to be either justly Esteemed, whilst we live, or to be Honoured by posterity, after we are dead.

Nor is this all the Benefit which such a prospect may be apt to bring to us. Examples are not only very instructive, but operative, and encouraging. They excite a Man to Do what is generous and worthy, as well as shew him what he ought to account so. They raise a secret Emulation in his Breast, and prick him on to a desire of Rivalling those whose Actions he reads of, and whose Virtues he admires.

And as this is wont to be the Effect of such Enquirys to all Men whose Souls are not utterly sunk down into, and overwhelm'd with Matter ; So of all kind of History, I know none so apt to inspire into a Mans Mind a Desire of doing well, as that which relates to his own Family, When a Man looks back upon the Fortunes of his Country, and sees what glorious Things his Ancestors have done for it ; How far they have ventured, and how much they have suffered, for the Sake of it ; And what Honour they have gained by their so doing ; If any thing can stir

up such a One to act worthily, here certainly is that, which of all things, will be most likely so to do: And we may conclude that Man to be past all Sense of Honour, all Impressions of Virtue, who is not to be wrought upon, by such Motives to do well.

It is upon this Account especially, that as I look upon it as no small Happiness for any one to be descended of a brave and worthy Stock; So would I have those that are so, to be well acquainted with the Characters of their Ancestors, and to be early instructed in the History of their Lives and Actions. This would possess them from the beginning with generous Thoughts, and good Inclinations; would breed them up with an Opinion that they ought, and an Endeavour, that they may be able to keep up the Honour of their Name: and make every latter Descendant of a noble House, ambitious, if it may be, to surpass whatever had been done by any of their Race before Them.

I will not deny but that there was somewhat of this Hope, as well as a natural Curiosity of searching as far as I had Opportunity, into the Antiquitie of my Family, that first induced me to put together that short Account, I am now about

to give of it. And thò it be long since it has pleased God, to reduce us to a very moderate Fortune, and so little Care has been taken to preserve the Actions of our Ancestors, that I have not been able, with all my Diligence, to recover so much, as I could wish, of them. Yet somewhat there will occur, even in what is come down to us, that may serve to set us some domestick Examples, of Valour and Piety, and to inspire us, with a Desire of reviving again the Honour of a Name, that was once so great in the Annals of our Country.

I was the rather disposed, at this time, to do this, for that now the unhappy Season is again returned, that seems once more to threaten our elder House, with Disgrace and Ruine, So miserable is the present Condition, and so much yet the future Prospect of it, that I can hardly see what can be expected less than the final Desolation of it. And it ought not to be thought much, if any Affection towards an ancient and honourable Family, And in the Fortunes of which I am so nearly concerned; has not only moved me with some Regret to behold its Fall, but has put me upon thinking how, what is just ready to sink in one Part, may possibly be raised and restored in an Other,

When the Honour and Estate of our House fell with Thomas Lord Wake; after it had flourish'd for almost 300 Years in great Riches and Dignity, it pleased God to continue it by Hugh, his Uncle in a much more moderate, but yet still, in a very plentiful Condition, from thence forth even to our present times. Who can tell, but that the same Providence, which has once before preserved this honourable Family, by a younger Branch, may now again by the same Means, if not raise it up to its ancient Greatness, yet, (at least) continue it on in the same moderate Estate in which it has stood since; And do that by a second Brother, from whom we are descended, which it before did, by that second Brother from whom Sr. William Wake is lineally descended.

Some advance my Father, by Gods Blessing, has made towards it: And I hope, what he has begun, may be yet farther increased, by the Accession, which I shall be able to make to it. It will be your part for whom I chiefly design this following Relation, to endeavour still to increase both the Honour and Estate of our Family. And the more to engage you so to do, I shall now give you a short Prospect of what it once was, and to which, if you act worthy of

your Name, you may have the Honour, in good Measure again to raise it. It will be a Matter of great Pleasure to me to see you inclined to endeavour so to do, as it is my present Comfort that I hope from what I already see in you, that you will want neither Parts nor Vigour, in order thereunto. Let me therefore raise this Ambition, betimes, in you: And that I may the better do it, Let me desire you diligently to read, and carefully to consider, what you will here meet with, concerning the Family, from which you are descended, and of which I shall now proceed to give you such an Account, as I have been able to recover concerning it.

Whosoever were the first Inhabitants of this Country, certain it is, that the Britains are those of which we have the most ancient Accounts remaining in History. To these successively, came in the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans: and from some or other of these Nations, whatsoever is of any real Antiquity among us, must be derived. And to which of them it is, that we owe our Original, must, in the first place, be considered by us. Now this, it will be no difficult matter to determine: the very ²Name of Wake being not only apparently

of a Saxon Original; but having a proper Signification in that Language, and of which I shall speake more particularly by and by.

But thô it be certain therefore from the very Name itself, that we must look for the first Original of our Family among the Saxons; yet will not this be of any great Help to us, in our Search after the Antiquity of it: nor carry us farthur back than to the Norman Conquest, about which Time the Names of Familys first began to be fixed, and descend from Father to Son; which before they were not wont to do. Here therefore we must recurr to such Accounts as we can derive from our ancient Histories, and see what Light they will afford us in the pursuit of our present Enquiry.

Were there any Credit to be given to those Copies which remain to us of Battle Abby Roll, in which the Conquerour is said to have Registered the Names of the most eminent of those who came over out of Normandy with him, and fought in that famous Battle which gave Denomination to the Abby founded by King William 1st. in memory of it;³ We should in these find

3 Holingshead Chr: P. 5h. Stow Pag: 207. Fuller Church
Hist: lib: ii Pag: 161.

a very publick and authentick Record, not only of the Antiquity, but of the Honour of our Family, in those Days. But as in the best of these Copys, our Name does not appear ; So the many Grounds I have to suspect altogether the Credit of Them (at least as they have been transmitted down to us) make me unwilling to lay any Stress upon so weak, and uncertain an Authority.

There is indeed, an old piece of Poetry to the same purpose, preserved in the Chronicle ascribed to ⁴John Brompton, which pretends to give us a List of the great Men, who came over out of Normandy upon this Expedition, and to whom the Conquerour gave Lands for that Service, And in this also our Family has the Honour to be mentioned. But I must confess that this Piece is to me of as little Credit as the Rolls of Battle Abby: And had we the good Fortune to be found in that third Piece of the like kind, preserved by ⁵Mr. Fuller, of the Coats of Arms of those forty Worthies whom the Conquerour quarter'd upon the Monks of Eli, to secure that Island to his Interests, I should still think, that these three Monuments

4 Script: X Coll: 963.

5 Church Hist: lib: ii pag: 168.

together would scarce amount to one good Proof, of our Ancestors being concerned in that Expedition.

And as the Credit is not great which I suppose ought to be given to these sort of Registers. So much less may we rely upon the arbitrary Conjectures of our yet more modern Writers: An eminent Instance of which I cannot but take Notice of in our Church Historian, who diverting himself in some Remarks, which he thought fit to make upon the Rolls of Battle Abby before mentioned, tells us that he was credibly informed, that some of the English being weary of Harolds Usurpation, went over into France to fetch in the Conquerour, and by that Means are found in the Catalogues of those who came over with Him. And this, He says, was the Case of our Family, of which he there speaks in a very friendly and honourable Manner.

If this Gentleman had the Authority of any good Historian for this Remark, as far as our Name is concern'd in it, I heartily wish he would have been so kind, as by some Mark or other, to have referr'd us to Him, But if he took it up upon the Conjecture of some of his

Acquaintance, who being unwilling to lose the Authority of those Rolls, thought this the best Way to account for so many Saxon Names occurring in Them. I do not see how either our Historian could say He was credibly informed of this Matter, or what Reason there is for any One, without some better Proof, to give his Assent to it.

But to pass therefore from these imaginary Pretences to Antiquity, to such proofs as we may justly give some Credit to: And to search out not only the first Rise of our Sur name, but the Occasion that was given for the fixing of it, on that Person from whome it decended to us.

Among other Persons of Note in the time of King Edward the Confessor Leofricus le Brun, was none of the least considerable, ⁶He was Cosin to Ralphe, Earl of Hereford, who marryed Goda King Edwards Sister; and is represented to us as a person of a noble Family, eminent in military Services, and ⁷Lord of Brun in the County of Lincoln, which from him de-

6 Ingulf: Hist: Croyland Pag: 67.

7 Dugdall: Baronag: To: 1: p. 21. says that he was Son to Goda by Walter de Mant: But he cites no Authority for what he says, and Ingulf: is expressly against him.

scended to his posterity, and was for many Ages part of the Inheritance of our Family. His Wife was Edive, descended of Oslac who was Contemporary with King Edgar ; and a person of great Note and Dignity in those Days.

From this noble Pair sprang He, who was the first Author and Original of the Name of WAKE : How he was first called, I am not informed : ^sBut the Character which his Fortune, and Authority fix'd upon him, and under which he is constantly mentioned by our Historians, is Herward, or Hereward, a Saxon Name, and which signifies a Keeper, or Commander of an Army.

Of this Hereward we have a short but very honourable Character given us, by one of our ^abest Historians, who was his Contemporary, and well acquainted both with his Person, and his Actions. He tells us that he was tall of Stature. a very comely Youth, but too much addicted to Warlike Exploits, and of a Spirit beyond measure fierce and vigorous : Insomuch that he could not endure that any one should pretend to any kind of Exercises to excel him.

8 Ingulf; Edit: Oxon p. 71.

9 Ingulf; *ibid*: Pag: 67.

But this mighty Spirit of his, was, it seems the Cause of no small Troubles to Him. For his Father being wearied out with the dayly Complaints that were made against Him, and having in vain endeavoured to bring him to a more gentle behaviour, joyn'd with several others in a Complaint to the King against Him, and help'd to procure that Sentence of Banishment, which was thereupon pronounced against Him,

Being thus forc'd to leave his own Country He travelled up and down in foreign Parts, and by the Bravery of his Actions, in a little time, grew so eminent in the World, that the Fame of his Exploits coming over into England, chang'd the Mind of his Father and Friends, and turn'd the Aversion they before had for him, into a most vehement Love, and Admiration of Him,

Among other places to which he travelled Flanders was one, where he married a Noble Virgin Turfride by Name: by whom he had one onely Daughter, whom he married to Hugh
K. Edw. Confes. Evermur, 'Lord of Deping, which by that Means descended together with Brunne to our

Family and from thenceforth became part of the Inheritance of it.

But thô by the Descent of these Lordships and the Successive Marriages of which I shall presently give an Account, to the time of Hugh Lord Wac, in whom our Family first began to be known by that Name, it is manifest that I have set the Original of it upon a sure and unquestionable foundation : Yet, because I pretend that it was from this Hereward, of whom I am now speaking, that the Name of Wake was derived, and in whom I therefore fix the Original of it ; it will be necessary for me briefly to shew, what it was that gave the first Rise to it.

When William the Conquerour came into England, and fought that fatal Battle, which by the Death of Harold, set the Crown upon his head, and gave the Title of Conquerour to Him, we are not to think that the whole Nation was there subdued, thô indeed the Generality of it thereupon submitted to Him, Many were the Insurections that broke out, and the Oppositions, that were made, in several parts of the Kingdom, to his Pretensions. But that which gave him the most Trouble, and might have prov'd of the most dangerous Consequence to

K.Wm.
Conqr.

K.Wm. him, was the Party which settled in the Isle of
Congr. Eli, and the Marshes thereabouts, as a place most commodious for such a purpose, and most easy to be defended by Them. To this party a great part of the English Nobility assembled themselves; and being thereupon Outlaw'd by the King, resolved to stand up in Defense of the Libertys of their Country and their own Priviledges: and by their common Consent made ³Hereward their Captain, and committed the Management of the War to Him.

From this honourable Choice, as I suppose, the Title of Here-Ward either was taken up by him, or ascribed to Him; So from the Care and Vigilancy which he shew'd in the Discharge of it, I conceive the Character of ³Le Wake, or the Watchfull became added to it: and how well he deserved both, a short Account of his Actions, on this Ocasion will abundantly suffice to shew.

How these Confederate Lords proceeded, whilst they held together, is but very imperfectly deliver'd to us. ⁴This we are told, it was

2 Ingulf: pag: 70. 71.

3 See his Life written by the Monk of Peterburgh M.S. at Peterburgh.

4 Ingulf: p. 71. Walsyngam Hyp. reustor P. 439.

but a very little while, before either out of fear <sup>K.Wm.
Conqr.</sup> or Interest, all the rest submitted to the Fortune and power of the Conquerour. Only Hereward resolv'd to stand it out, and not submit upon any Terms whatsoever, to Him. So far are they mistaken, who make this great Man to have been One of those who came over with the Conquerour, and help'd to enslave his Country to Him.

It happen'd about that time, that Brando, a Relation of this Hereward, as one tells us, his Uncle, being Abbot of the Monastery of Peterburgh, dying, the Conquerour collated ⁵Thorold one of his Foreigners, to that Dignity. Being enraged at this, ⁶Hereward attacks the Monastery, drives away the new Abbot, and notwithstanding all the Help he procured from Ivo Talbois, a very powerfull Norman, and created by the Conquerour Lord of Hoyland, took him Prisoner, and exacted a great Sum of him for his Ransome.

Nor was it any little provocation to Hereward to do this, that the Conquerour, but a little before, had given a good part of his

5 Ingulf: Pag: 70, 71.

6 Ann: 1069.

K.Wm.
Congr. Estate to this Ivo Talbois, who was his Sisters Son, and from whom Hereward was resolv'd by Force, to recover it. To help him in this Design, it happened very luckily for him, that at that very time, the Danes once more landed upon those parts, under the Command of Suenus their King. With these Hereward joynd his forces: and so made that sad Havock of the Monastery of Peterburgh, of which I was speaking before. And thô being forsaken of these also, and having a powerfull Army raised out of all the neighbouring Countrys against him, He was reduced to great Straights; yet so well did he manage his Affairs, that by the Help of some Woods near the Town, to which he retired, he wearied out that great Army, and forced them to leave him, and in their Retreat fell upon them, and then (as some say) took not only the Abbot, but Ivo Talbois himself who commanded Them.

In short, so great was his Vigilance, and so good his Conduct, that thô all the rest of the Kingdom forsook him, and submitted to their new Master, yet the Conquerour plainly shewed himself afraid of Him; and resolv'd to try, by

an Honourable Composition, to bring him over to his Interest. And accordingly about the Year 1076. they came to an Agreement; By virtue whereof He was intirely restored both to his Estate and Honour, and after which He served the Conquerour with as much Fidelity, as ever he had with Constancy opposed him before.

K.Wm.
Conqr.

And thus have we seen how that Title came first to be ascribed to this Great Champion, from which our Family afterward took its Denomination. I have before said, That he left only one Daughter behind him marryed to Hugh Evermur; who in his own and his Wives Right, became thenceforth Lord of Brunne and Depyng. ^II must now add that this Hugh also left but one Daughter, his Heir; who marryed Richard de Rulos, Chamberlain to King William the Conquerour, and carried away both the Honour and Estate of her Family to Him.

Hugh
Ever-
mur.

Rd. de
Rulos.

^IIt was now a kind of Fate to this Family to have no Male Issue to settle in: For as Hereward and Hugh Evermur before, So this Richard de Rulos now left only one Daughter and Heir, Adelhildis who married Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert; a very eminent Person, and a

Baldw.
Gilbert
and
Adel-
hildis

8 Ingulf: P. 77.

9 Ingulf: P. 77, 78,

noble Family, being Brother to Walter, 'the Father of Gilbert de Gant, the first Earl of Lincoln of that Race.

By this Baldwin she had a Son, whom in an Ancient Charter, relating to the ²Abby of Brunne, founded by this Baldwyn, I find by the Name of Roger, and in whom it was to have been hoped the Family might have fixed. But the time of its Settlement in the Male Line, was not yet come: For either this ³Roger dyed unmarried, Or he left no Children to succeed him. And so the Dignity and Estate fell to Emma his Sister; And by her came Hugh de Wac, her Husband: in whom that Name first began to settle, and from whom the Family has eversince been call'd by it.

Hugh
deWac:
Emma
Wac

But here I find one of our Learned Antiquaries adding another ⁴Discent, and of which therefore some Notice must be taken, He tells us that Baldwin left only a Daughter, and heir, As I have said, but then he adds, that the Name of this Daughter was Roesia, that she married William de Ruseis, that by him, she

1 Baronag: To. 1. P. 539.

2 Monasticon To. ii. p. 237. b. 40. ibid: p. 235. b. 25

3 Baronag: ibid: p. 236. a. 539. b.

4 See Mss. Rog. Dodsworth Vol: ii. fol: II.

had only one Daughter, Emma, married to Hugh de Wac, and who herself also took that Name, ⁵as is evident from an ancient Charter of the Abby of Brun, before mentioned.

How this can possibly be reconciled with the Charter of King Edward the III^d now quoted in which this Emma is expressly called the Daughter of Baldwin, I cannot tell: unless we should call in Question, and say, that she ought to have been stiled his Grand-daughter; which yet without some very good Reason for it, we ought not to do. But indeed I still think the Account already given to be the right; because, in an other Charter, belonging to the ⁶Abby of Thorney, I find Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert, his Grand-father; and which, if he were, he must also have been Father, to Emma his Mother.

As for the Mistake of Dr. Dodsworth, if Sr. Wm. Dugdall be right in making Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert Brother to Walter, who was the Father of the famous ⁷Gilbert de Gant. Earl of Lincoln, it may possibly have arisen from hence, that this Baldwin had a Sister of the Name of Roesia, whom Mr. Dodsworth took for his

5 Monasticon T, ii, p. 236, a. 12.

6 Monasticon ib: p. 469. b.

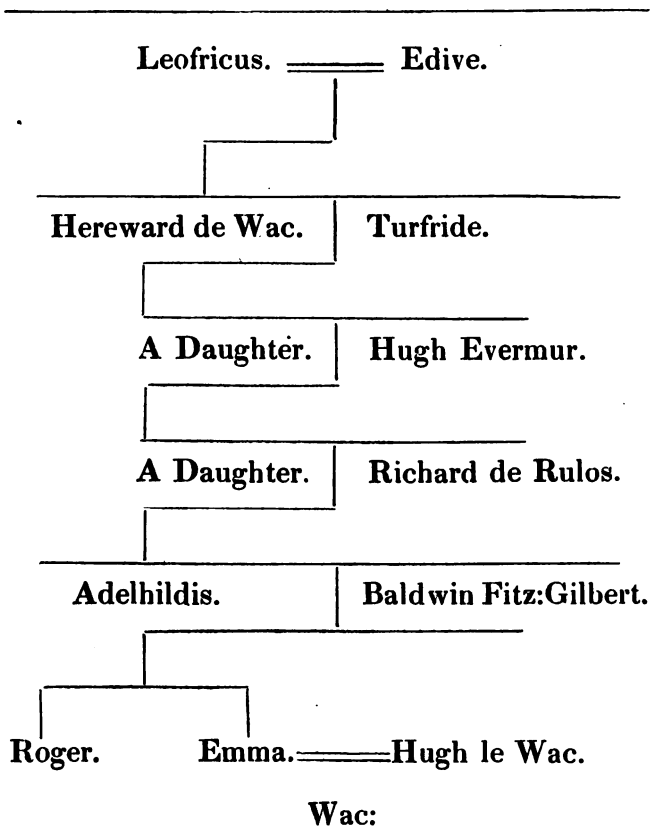
7 Monasticon T, i, p. 245, n: 54.

Daughter; and who possibly might be married to ^sWilliam de Buscio, as that learned Gentleman has observed.

But be this Matter as it will: That Emma Wac was either Daughter or Grandaughter to Baldwin Fitz:Gilbert, that she carryed away both the Honour and Estate of her Family, and settled it, together with the Name, in Hugh de Wac, is on all hands agreed. and this is enough for my purpose. How our Family was from these continued, to the failure of its eldest House I shall now proceed, in my second Book to consider.

⁸ Wm. de Ruseis p. 18 and this Wm. de Buscio are surely the same Person. E. B.

**THE FIRST SUCCESSION OF THIS
FAMILY.**



THE SECOND BOOK.

HITHERTO I have traced our Name from its first Rise in Hereward, to its first Settlement in ^{K.Hen. 1st.} Hugh Lord Wake. I shall now pursue the Fortunes of our Family during the Time of its highest Eminence, and which was for the Space of about 200 Years. For Emma the Wife of Hugh Lord Wake having augmented the great Possessions and Dignities of Leofrick and Hereward by the Addition of the Wealth and Honours of three other very considerable Familys, settled it altogether in her Husband, and the Children descended from Them. As on the other side Margaret sister to Thomas Lord Wake, carryed not only this, but all that was farther added to it, into an other House ;

and ruined our Name by the Same Means, by which it had been so mightily enlarged before.

Hugh
le Wac.

Who this Hugh was, in whom our Name became first the Name of a Family, I have not found; and am apt to think, from his taking of his Wives Name, that he was not very considerable of himself, nor does it appear, that he did any extraordinary Matters after his coming to so high a Fortune. The only thing that I can learn of him is that being led away with the Superstition of the Age in which he lived, He was very profuse in his Gifts to the Church; and either founded, or endowed several Religious Houses, both here and beyond the Seas. And in this he seems to have been, not only comply'd with, but encouraged by 'Emma his Wife, of whose Charities, we find no less a Commendation, in the Monkish Historys of those Days.

Bald-
win 1st.

What Children these two left, I cannot particularly say: But the Person who succeeded them, both in their Name, and Honour, was Baldwin le Wac: so called from his Grandfather by the Mothers side, Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert, of whom I have said so much before.

K.Hen.
2nd.
An.1166.

1 Monasticon T. 1. p. 954. T. 2. p. 236 Baronag: T. 1. p. 539: B.

How he pass'd the younger part of his Life ^{King}
 I am not able to say : But the first time, I find ^{Richd.}
 any Mention of him, is at the Coronation of ^{1st.}
 King Richard the 1st. where he was assign'd
 as one of the ³Barons, who was to attend upon
 the King at that Solemnity, And when that
 brave, but unfortunate Prince, was seized upon
 by the Emperour, in his Return from the ³Holy
 Land and forc'd with a great Sum to Redeem
 his Liberty Baldwin was one of those Nobles,
 who with Walter Arch-Bishop of Rouen was
 left as an Hostage to secure the Payment of
 the Money promised for his Ransome; and
 continued there, till the Payment of it ac-
 cordingly.

From henceforth we find but little more of
 him, than what concerns his Works of Piety.
 In many of which he joyned with his Father,
 and Mother; in others he added to what they
 had before begun, and of which the ⁴Charters
 of the Abby of Brunne, which still remain,
 afford us a very particular Account.

It was about the third Year of King John, ^{Bald-}
 that this Baldwin dying, was succeeded by a ^{win: ii.}

2 Brompton col: 1158. 3 Radulf: de Diceto, col: 672.

4 Monasticon To. ii. p. 236. &c.

Son of the same Name. He married Agnes Daughter of William de Humet, Constable of Normandy, and by her, added the Mannor of Witchenden to the other Estates of his Family.

K. John
An. 1207.

It was, as I conceive, in right of this Agnes, that we find Baldwin himself called, in some old Charters, ⁵Domini Regis Constabular. But howsoever it were, long He enjoyed, not either that or any other Dignity: For in the 8th. of King John An^o 1207. He dyed, not outliving his Father above five Years.

Of his ⁶Children I find only two mentioned; Isabella married to Simon de Beaucamp: and Baldwin his Son, who succeeded him. As for his Wife Agnes, who survived him, what became of her I cannot tell: but this I find that in piety to the Soul of her Husband, ⁷She gave part of the Mannor of Wichenden to the Canons of Nuttle; and another part of it, for the same purpose to the ⁸Monastery of Thame.

Bald-
win iii.

To Baldwin the second, succeeded as I have said the Third of that Name. He married Isabella the Daughter of William de Briwer,

⁵ Monasticon To. ii. p. 236: B.

⁶ Ex Chartular: de Thame Vol: iii. p. 135. ⁷ Baronag: par: 1: p. 539.

⁸ Ex Chart: de Thame 1b:

and by her brought the ⁹Lordship of Chester- ^{K. John}
 field, in the County of Derby, into his Family.
 He outlived his Father but a very little while,
 and dyed in the Year 1214. What other
 Children he left I cannot tell; but the Son who
 succeeded him was called Hugh, and is the
 second of that Name, which we meet with in
 this Line.

When this Baldwin dyed, his Son was left ^{Hugh}
 an Infant by Him. That therefore he might the ^{ii.}
 better, both take Care of his Education, and
 preserve his Estate, ¹William de Briwer his
 Grandfather obtained of the King the Ward-
 ship of Him. Being thus bred up, he took to
 Wife ²Joan Daughter and Heir of Nicholas de
³Stuteville, and so became Lord Wake and
 Stuteville: and added one half of the De-
 means of that noble Family, to his own
 Estate.

From henceforth there occurs but little of ^{K. Hen.}
 him, excepting only, what concerns his Charity ^{iii.}
 to the Monks of Biland. Yet he lived many
 Years, and deceased about the 26th. of King

9 Baronag: loc: cit:

1 Baronag: To. 1. p. 540.

2 Camb: Britan: p. 431. &c.

3 Estoteville in Gibsons Cambden. E. B.

K.Hen.
iii. Henry 3d. An^o. 1241. being succeeded by his
Son, Baldwin, the fourth of that Name.

It may seem forreign to the Subject I am now upon, to take Notice, that this Year was fatal to a great ⁴Number of Persons of singular Eminence, both in Church and State. But I ought to observe, that the concurrent Testimony of two of our most credible Historians will not suffer us to doubt of, that the next Year after dyed one ⁵Baldwin Wake. Of this Wake I meet with nothing more, nor can I give any other Account of him, but that he seems to have been a younger Brother of this Hugh; forasmuch as the three preceeding Heirs of the Family were called by the Name of Baldwin, So that he could not be Brother to any of them.

Bald-
win IV. Hugh being dead and Baldwin his Son and Heir a Minor. Joan his Mother obtained of the King the Wardship of Him. It was about 18 Years before he came of Age; and then he was enstated in full possession of all such Lands, as by ⁶Right of Inheritance descended to Him. In a little while after which, the War breaking

4 Mat: Paris p. 578. 5 Mat: Paris p. 584. Westmr. pag: 308.

6 43 Hen: iii Ano. 1259.

out bewixt the ⁷King and his Barons, Baldwin ^{K. Hen. iii.} sided with the latter, and was in Arms with them at Northampton An^o. 1264. and was among those who were taken by the King there.

Among others who were his Companions in that Mishap, was his own Brother ⁸Nicholas Lord Wake: and of whom I shall therefore give some short Account, upon this Occasion. In the 4th. of Edward 1st. He was possess'd of the Mannor of Chesterfield by the Gift of his Brother Baldwin. In the 10th. of the same Edward He held a Knights Fee in Cropton, and Wreston, in the County of York; of the Fee of his Brother also. He had one Daughter, named Sibilla married to Rob^t. Salvain.

But to return to my proper business: The King having sent such of the Barons, as he took Prisoners, in the Battle of Northampton to diverse Castles to be secured, and refusing to hearken to any Overtures of Peace with Them. Simon Montfort, the Head either of this War or Rebellion, began to look more carefully to his Business: and succeeded so well in it, that at the ⁹Battle of Lewes the same Year, He not

7 Mat: Paris P. 994. Knyghton Col: 2448.

8 Ibid Chart: de Thame Vol. ii. fol. 11.

9 Mat: Par: p. 995, &c.

K.Hen.
iii. only beat the Royal Army, but took the King himself Prisoner, and reduced most of the Castles, in which his Friends had been shut up.

Thus was our Baldwin, among others, set at Liberty, and again in a Condition to pursue the same Course. Nor was it any long time before he again fell under the like Misfortune, being taken Prisoner by the Prince at Kenilworth, with many more, who came thither under the Conduct of young Montfort, and were hastening from the North to joyn Old Montfort at Gloucester.

How he got his Liberty the second time I cannot tell; but in the Battle of Evesham we again find him among those who under the Conduct of Robert Earl of Ferrers made Head against the King in Derby-Shire. But tho' Ferrers was himself slain in the Battle of Chesterfield; yet Baldwin was one of those who had this time, the good fortune to escape into the Isle of Eli, where having held out for some time longer against the King, he at last upon Terms, submitted to Him, and was thereupon restored to his Lands, which he had forfeited, and which the King indeed, had given away from Him.

Thus Stood his Affairs about the 51st. Year ^{K. Hen. iii.} of King Henry the 3d. The next Year after Robert de Quinci, his Father in Law dying, he was admitted to that part of his Estate, which fell to him in Right of Hanwise his Wife, and Coheir of the said Robert, presently after which he attended upon the King in his Expedition into Wales : An^o. 1269.

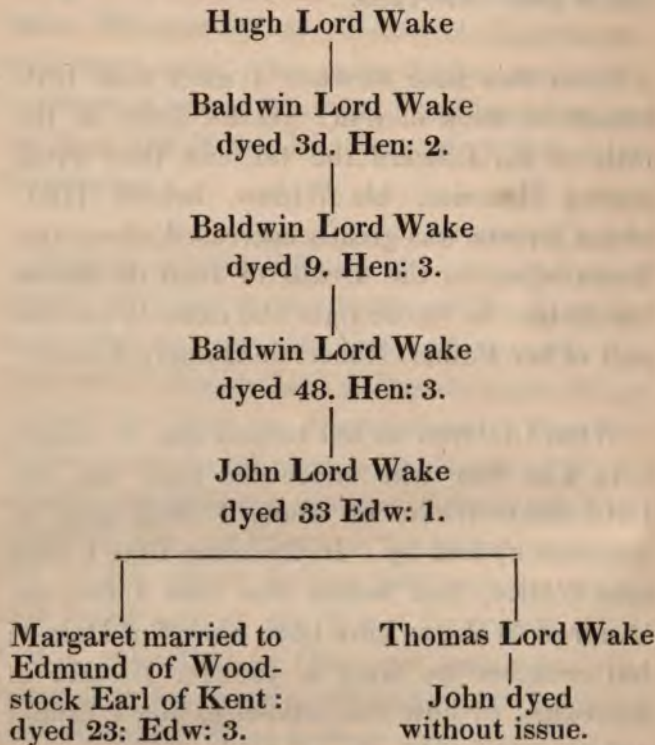
From this time forward I meet with little ^{K. Edw. 1st.} farther Mention of him : yet he lived to the 10th. of K. Edward the 1st. and then dyed, leaving Hanwise, his Widow, behind Him ; whose fortune was greatly encreased, about two Years after, by the Death of Joan de Bohun her Sister : in whose right she came to another part of her Father, Robert de Quinci's Estate.

What Children he left behind him, I cannot tell : The Son who succeeded him, was the Lord John Wake, of whom I shall give an Account by and by. In the mean time I must take Notice, that before this time I find one ¹Andrew Wake to have been Sheriff of Dorset ; but whether he were a younger Brother of Baldwins, or how else related to him I cannot tell.

1 An. 1270. 53, Henry iii.

K.Edw.
1st.

I should now go on to the next heir of this Line, John Lord Wake; but before I proceed to Him, I must here take Notice of an Account that has been given, by a late ²Antiquary, of our Family, So very different from my present Relation; that tis impossible for one of us not to be mistaken. His Line runs thus.



From whence this Gentleman took this Pedigree he has not told us, nor unless he glean'd it from some M.S.S. papers of Leland, of which he was long possess'd, can I guess in what Author he found it. But whencesoever he took it, certain it is he is both very false and very defective in it.

K. Edw.
1st.

It is true, in the four first descents, we agree as to the Names, but we agree in nothing else. The three Baldwins he makes to live to the 48th. of King Henry 3d. and tis possible they might have done so ; but then according to his own Computation, the second Baldwin, must have outlived his Father sixty eight years, the Third, him thirty nine ; which considering the Age he must needs have been when his Father dyed, is no less extraordinary.

In the following descents, Hugh the 2d. and Baldwin the 4th. are wholly omitted. And whereas he gives to Thomas Lord Wake, a Son, named John ; the Truth is, that John was elder Brother to Thomas, and dyed young : and Margaret their Sister had several Children, but especially Joan her Daughter, who ought by no means to have been overlook'd by Him.

K.Edw: Having said thus much to shew, how lame
 1st. an Account this Gentleman, with all his helps
 has given of this Family ; I proceed now to my
 John next Heir, John Lord Wake Son of Baldwin
 Lord Wake. the 4th. of whom I last spake.

He was about 13 years old, when his Father dyed, And in the 18th. of K. Edward the first, doing Homage, had Livery of his Lands. Four Years after which, he was ³summon'd to attend the King at a great Counsel, and the month following went with him into Gascoigne, to help him to recover his Estates there. How long he continued abroad, whether he return'd with the King the same Year, upon the accommodation which the ffrench King pretended to make with Edward ; Or whether upon the Discovery of that trick, and the brisk Resolution of the Parliament thereupon, he tarried still there, I cannot tell ; That he was summoned to the three Parliaments, held the next Year upon this Occasion, the Writs still extant do evidently shew. And when about 4 Years after, the War with Scotland broke out, He accompanied the King thither, as he had before done into France ; and the Year following, was

one of the Commissioners appointed, together ^{K. Edw. 1st.} with the Arch-Bishop of York to take Care of Fortifying the Castles of Scotland. and for the guarding of the Marshes.

In the 28h. of the same King, he again went with his Master to the War of Scotland whither most of the Nobility, in like manner, attended him : And the same Year he dyed, leaving his Widow, and two Sons behind Him.

Whom he marryed I am yet to seek : only I find her in an Ancient Charter, called by the Name of 'Joan ; and that in right of her he held the Wapentake of Skarndale, in the County of Derby.

Among the Summons to Parliament about this time, I meet with one Ralph Wake, among those who were ^bsummoned to meet the King, with their Horses and Arms at New-Castle, and to attend Him with their Service in the Scotch Wars. who this Ralph was, or whether it be not a Mistake for John, who was constantly summoned before and after, I am not able to determine : But sure I am it is the only place in

K.Edw. 1st. which either John is omitted or any Ralph is mentioned.

John } When John Lord Wake dyed, he left a Son
Thos. } and heir, of the same Name. But he lived but
Lord } a little while, and so both the Estate and
Wake. } Honour fell to his second Son, Thomas Lord
Wake. He was at this time, but very young :
nor have I any thing to say of him before the
K.Edw. 11th. of King Edward the 2d. When he was
2d. first summon'd by the King to his Parliament
at Lincoln, and which after two prorogations,
did at last, the same year, meet there.

But thõ this were the first time that I find any mention made of our Thomas Lord Wake in public affairs of the Kingdom; yet some years before I meet with an other of this Family, Hugh Wake, a younger Brother of John and Uncle to Thomas of whom I am now speaking. In the 13th. Year of King Edward the first, a famous Statute had been made in a Parliament at Winchester for the better keeping of the Peace, and for the Suppressing of Robberys, Murders, Felonys, and the like Disorders. It seems the King found it necessary, about this time, to publish an Order for putting of this Statute in due Execution. Accordingly Letters

were Sent to the Sheriffe of each County, and to two other Persons of chief Note with him to see that it were punctually and strictly observed, In the Letters directed to the Sheriff of Northampton, I find this Hugh mentioned, in the very first place, as a Commisisoner in this Affair: ^{K.Edw. 2d.} "The Inscription is, Hugoni Wake; Williamelmo Botevlyyn; et Vicecom North? But of this Hugh I shall have occassion to speake more particularly hereafter, and therefore shall add no more concerning him in this place.

Yet because I am now considering the younger Brothers of this Family; I must add, that there seems to have been an other Brother of the same John Lord Wake, Son of Baldwin the IVth. settled at Stesworth in Yorkshire, in the time of K. Edward: 1st. by the Name of "Baldwin de Wac: and of whom, all I know is that he married Eleanor, Daughter, and Co-heir of William de Beaucham, a person of good Note in those parts.

But to return to the Subject from which I have digress'd: As it was about the 11th. Year

6 Ryley Placit: Parliam: p. 521. 522.

7 Mss: Dodsworth Vol: iii. fol: 136.

K. Edw. 2d. of K. Edw: 2d. that Thomas Lord Wake came
 2d. of Age, and was therefore first summon'd, as a
 Baron, to Parliament; So in the same Year
 there fell out a little Controversy between the
 King and Him, which was the Occasion of
 some Charge, as well as Trouble, to Him.
 For being yet in Ward, the King provided a
 Match for him, and required him to accept of
 it. This he refused to do, and was thereupon
 Fin'd a thousand Marks, and obliged to the
 payment of them. ⁸Whereupon being at Liberty
 he took to Wife Blanch, daughter of Henry of
 Lancaster, and afterwards, upon his Brothers
 death ⁹Earl both of Leicester and Landcaster.

It was but two Years after this, that the War
 with Scotland breaking out again. He was
 summon'd, with the rest of the Barons to the
 Parliament which K. Edward held there upon
 that Year at York, From thence he went in
 person, into Scotland, but continued not long
 there, being recalled upon the 'Account of
 another, and worser Engagement; And of
 which it will be necessary to take some short
 Notice. ¹For the King having now enraged
 his Barons against him, thrô his Favour to the

8 Mss. Dodsw: Vol: ii. fol. 11. 9 Dugdal: Sum. part: p. 129. 139.

1 Summ: Parl: p. 115. 2 13 Edwd. ii.

Spencers, as he had before done by his immoderate Countenance which he gave to another of his Minions, Peter Gavestone; And increased their Fury by his particular Indignities put upon Thomas, the great Earl of Lancaster, his own Cosen, the quarrel came to an open Defyance, and the whole Realm was fill'd with War and Confusion.

It does not appear that at the beginning of these troubles our Thomas joyn'd with the confederate Lords; but rather he seems either not to have medled on either side, or, if he did, to have stood to the Royal Party. For we find him all this while summon'd with his Father Henry of Lancaster, and the other Barons to Parliament; and which Thomas Earl of Lancaster was not, for several Years before.

For the better clearing of which matter, I must observe, that about the 4th. Year of King Edward 2d. the Nobility of England being generally offended at the Favor which the King shewed to Peter Gavestone: and insisting upon several Priviledges, as of right belonging to them: and being not satisfied by Him in their Demands united together in defence of their Liberties, and chose Thomas Earl of Lancaster,

K.Edw.
2d. to be their Head, and Leader upon that occasion.

³There was hardly a Person in the Kingdom, either of a more honourable Descent, or of a braver Spirit, than this great Earl. He was son of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Leicester and Ferrers; Grandson by his Father to King Henry 3d. and Nephew to King Edward. 1st. His Mother was, by her first Husband Queen of Navarre; and by the Earl of Lancaster her second, had this Thomas, her eldest Son; Henry, whose Daughter our Lord Wake married; and John Thomas, who by descent from his Father, enjoy'd three Earldoms, by Marriage added two more to them: having to Wife the Heiress of the Earl of Lincoln, and so becoming altogether Earl of Lancastre, Leicestre, Ferrers, Lincoln and Salisbury.

With this great Man, many of the chiefest Nobility joyn'd. But our Thomas Lord Wake was then a Minor, and in Ward to the King, and so out of a Capacity of joyning Himself with Them.

It was in the height of the Scotch War, at

the ⁴Seige of Berwick, that the King gave that <sup>K.Edw.
2d.</sup> new disgust to Lancaster, and the other Lords, which made them depart from the Field, and renewed those Discontents, which the Year following, brake out into fresh Troubles. How far our Lord Thomas was concerned, at the beginning of these Disorders, I cannot say; but having no where found his Name among those who then took up Arms, I am inclined to think that either he was not at all concern'd in them; or that If he was, he took part with the King against the Barons.

But howsoever he behaved himself at first, certain it is, that when the King persisted in his Obstinacy, So that the ⁵Queen and Prince forsook him, Thomas Lord Wake came into the Barons with Them; ⁶and was by the Queen upon her taking up the Administration of the Government, made Justice of all the Forrests South of Trent, and Constable of the Tower of London.

King Edward the second, in the Consequence <sup>K.Edw.
3d.</sup> of these troubles, being first deposed, and then murder'd, his Son King Edward the 3d. suc-

4 Walsingh: *ibid.* p. 112.

5 Walsingh: *ibid.* p. 124.

6 Baronag: T. 1. p. 541. a.

K.Edw.
3d. cceeded in his stead : And Thomas Lord Wake was presently, thereupon, made Governour of the Castle of Hertford, with leave to turn his own Mannor House of Cottingham in Yorkshire, into a Castle also. And this was but a small part of the Honour that was done him, upon this Revolution : 'For if we may credit our late Historians, He was moreover made one of the twelve Governours assign'd, by Parliament to the King, during his Minority without whose Advice he was to do nothing ; and who were every Year to answer in Parliament, for what was done during the time of their Administration. But this Establishment how prudently soever it was design'd, yet prov'd but of little benefit to the Realm : For the Queen, with Mortimer her Minion, managed all, and that to the dishonour, as well as dissatisfaction, of the Nation ; 'as by the Peace concluded with Scotland sufficiently appear'd.

Thomas Earl of Lancaster, having the Misfortune to fall under his last Attempt, in King Edward the seconds time ; Henry Father in Law to our Lord Thomas, was now Earl of

7 So Daniel p. 218. To: Major, calls him Tho: Vatre: as if his Name had been Waters ; but it was doubtless by a Mistake for Wake Hist: fol: cv: a.

8 Walsingham Hist: p. 128.

Lancaster in his Place; and with his Son, ^{K.Edw: 3d.} Thomas, one of the Governours of the young King. Being enraged at the Queen, and Mortimers proceedings,⁹ he resolved openly to stand up against them, and redress those disorders by force of Arms, which by his Advice he could not prevent; With him Thomas Lord Wake joyn'd. And being summon'd to meet the King the next Year at his Parliament at Salisbury, ^{An.3.do.} they refused to come, thô they were both of them in Arms not far from it. By these proceedings they fell, for the present, under the Kings displeasure; who yet by the Mediation of the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, was in a little time again reconciled to them.

It happened that the next Year following ^{An.3.do.} several of the Nobility laid before the King their pretensions to certain Estates in Scotland and desired leave to proceed by Force to the Recovery of them. At the same time Baliol also laid claim before Edward, to the Crown: and they resolved to joyn together for the maintenance of their respective Interests there. Among these Thomas Lord Wake was one; and with the Kings leave, he entered Scotland

9 Walsingham Hist: p. 128.

^{K.Edw.} with them, and they proceeded with such Success, that in a little time, they 'crown'd Baliol King of that Realm.

He was scarce returned from this Expedition, before he was accused to the King of being privy to the design of Edmund Woodstock, Earl of Kent; and Uncle to King Edward. This unfortunate Prince was by Marriage Brother to our Lord Thomas: and being either really perswaded or pretending so to be, that his Brother King Edward the 2d. was still living, he took up Arms against his Nephew, to restore his Brother to his right, and lost his Head by it. Upon this the ³King seized his Estate: but being in a little while convinc'd of his Innocence, his Lands were again restored to Him.

Nor did the Kings favour stop here, but in farther Testimony of the Satisfaction he had of his Innocency, He, the next Year, made him ³Governour of the little Isles lying in the Channel on the french Coast. viz! Garnsey, Jersey, Serke and Aurenay,

1 Knygton Col: 2560. 2 Baronag: To: 1: p. 541.

3 Ibid An. Edwd. 5th.

Being thus honour'd by the King, He fail'd <sup>An:
Edw:
9: 11.</sup> not to lay hold on all Opportunities of expressing his Duty to Him. And therefore the War of Scotland continueing, and the King being resolved to go in Person thither; Our Thomas fail'd not among others to attend upon Him. And when, not long after, a War with France broke out, and was carried on with a more than ordinary Vigour, He was appointed by the King to be Guardian of the Coast of Lincolnshire, and to secure that Country, from any <sup>An:
Edw:
13.</sup> Invasion that should be attempted to be made upon it. He was also, the same Year, by Order of Parliament appointed to be one of the Commissioners of array, for the County of York;⁴ which was again renew'd the next Year, with very large Power, relating to the Peace of those parts.

And here. I must take Notice of an odd Accident, which happen'd about this time, and in which our Lord Wake was concern'd. The King was absent upon his Affairs abroad, and had in testimony both of his right to the Crown of France, and of his Resolution to pursue it, joyn'd the Arms of France to those of England.

⁴ Cotton Abrig: Records P. 23: 25.

K.Edw.
3d. ⁵He had committed the Care of this Realm to his Ministers of State, and to the Duke of Cornwall as Guardian of it; and was himself at Antwerp with the Queen, who had newly layn in of her Third Son there. ⁶His Children were kept in the Tower of London; the Care of which was comitted to Mathew de la Beche, as Constable of it.

In this State of Affairs, the King alone returns, upon a sudden, about the beginning of February, into England, and, at Midnight, unexpected by any Body, lands in the River, at the Tower. It was a very sad Condition, that by this means, he found the Tower in. There were only his own Children, and 3 Servants in it. Upon this He presently Sends away for the Lord Mayor of London to come to Him; shews him the negligent posture in which he found all things: and commands him to seize upon his Ministers whom he had intrusted with his Affairs, in his Absence; and upon Thomas Lord Wake among the rest. Being brought before him, he committed them to safe Custody, in several places: ⁷Only Thomas was presently set at Liberty, and that, says my Author in a very honourable Manner.

5 Walsing: Hist: p. 146. 6 Wals: ib: p. 147. 7 Wals: ib: P. 147.

Being thus set at Liberty at home, and the War continuing abroad, he the next time went over with the King, in his French Expedition. But he tarried not long there, for the same Year^s we find him appointed, as one of the Commissioners, to judge in the Great Controversy, then depending between the King and the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.⁹ But this matter being, by the Intercession of the Parliament, composed not long after, they never sat upon it; and the Arch-Bishop was intirely acquitted by the King, and intrusted with his Affairs, as he had been before.

And thus have we seen what part this great Man had both in the Civil and Military Affairs of his time. 'as for his Works of Piety they are largeably recorded in the Historys of our Religious Houses: ²one of which he entirely founded and endow'd at his own Cost; as may be seen at large in the Charters still remaining of the Revenews of it.

Thus lived this noble Lord, in great Honour

8 Baronag: To: i. p. 541.

9 An. Edw. 16. Vid: M. Parker Antiq: ex Steph: Birchington p. 236.

1 Monasti: To: ii. P: 347. 348. 898.

2 Cotyngham fundat 1322, Seal published by the Society of Antiquaries. E. B.

K.Edw.
3d. and Interest, till about the Year 1349. in which
I find his Death placed. May 31st. I cannot
learn that he left any Child behind him: And
Marg.
Coun-
tess of
Kent. so his Estate fell to Margaret his Sister; who
was then 40 Years old, and Widow of two
Husbands; Viz^t.³John Comyn of Badenagh, her
first; And then of Edmund of Woodstock
Earl of Kent, and second Son of King Edward
the 1st. by Philippa his Wife, daughter of
Philip the Hardy King of ffrance.

This was that Earl of Kent, who for Sedition
against his Nephew, King Edward the 3d. and
for pretending that his Brother King Edward
the 2d. was still living, as I have before said
lost his Head.

By this Earl of Kent, Margaret had Issue
two Sons, Edmund and John, and as many
Daughters, ⁴Margaret marryed to Amaneus.
Eldest Son of Bernard, Lord de la Brette. who
dyed without Issue, and Joan, to whome by
the failure of all the rest, the Honour and
Estate, both of her Father, and Mother de-
scended.

For thô both her Brothers outlived their

3 Baron: T; 11: p. 93. a.

4 Baron: To, ii, p. 94. a.

Father, and were successively Partakers of his Honour and Estate; to which Edmund the eldest, was immediately restored, after the Death of his Father, yet both dyed without Issue, and so the whole Inheritance finally settled, in their younger Sister.

Being now heir to two such noble Familys it is not to be wondred, if many Applications were made to her: And indeed she behaved herself so, that it is not easy to say, who was her Husband, or in what Order, to fix the Succession of them. But we will take the Matter, as it was prov'd in the Court of Rome, and according to which, Sentence was there pronounced in it. ^{Joan Countess of Kent.} ^{K. Edw. 5d.} And that was in short, thus. She was first contracted to, and after that carnally known by Sr. Thomas Holland: But being not actually marry'd to him, The Earl of Salisbury took the Advantage of his absence, upon some occasions that, it seems, had called him from Her; And contracted himself, in like manner to Her, and under that pretence, refused to restore her to her former Husband. Upon this Sr. Thomas Holland, sews for his Wife, in the Spiritual Court; and the Cause

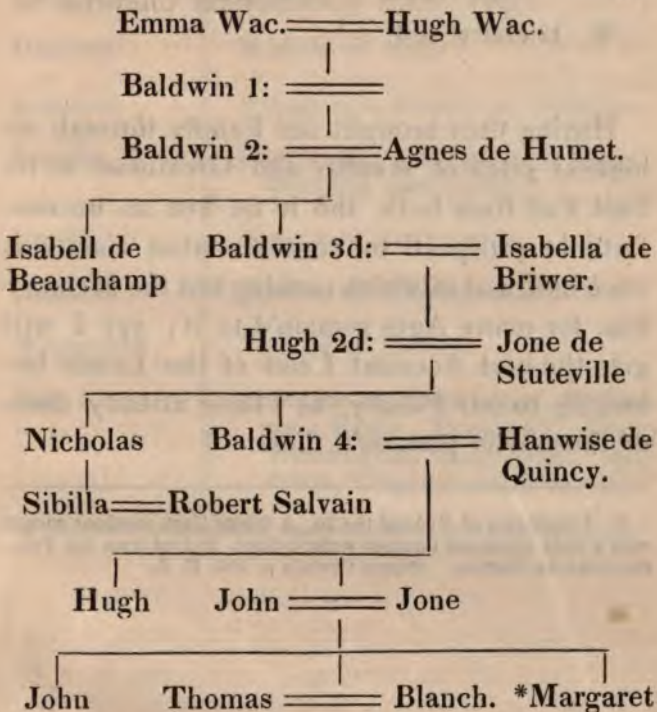
K.Edw:
3d. was so considerable, that it was finally heard by Pope Clement the sixth, and upon a full hearing, she was decreed to be the Wife of Sr. Thomas Holland; and the Earl of Salisbury was left at liberty to take, as he did, an other Wife.

Sr. Thomas Holland being dead, she was within a very little while again married to Edward the Black Prince, and by Him had Issue Richard the second. So that to set her Honour in one View, She was the Granddaughter of a King; the Wife of a Prince of Wales; and the Mother of a King; tho the Death of her Husband prevented her from being herself a Queen.

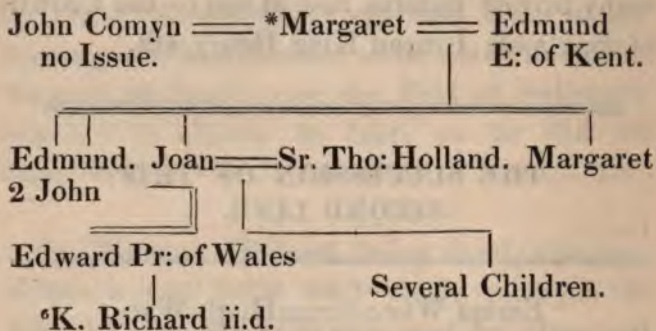
And here then, I must conclude this second Age of our House, and with which all the Honour, and almost all the Estate of it, ended also. And all that now remains is, the Memory of what we once enjoyed. And tho irrecoverably yet without any Crime, by the Providence of God, fell from. This Honour, however, we have that out of the Ruins of our Family rose two others: more eminent than it; the Houses I mean of Kent, and Huntington: tho the former of these continued not long: but was

swallow'd up by him, who upon the ruin of ^{K.Edw. 3d.} many private families rose at last to the Crown of England; I mean King Henry 4th.

THE SUCCESSION OF THIS
SECOND LINE.



(Continuation.)



Having thus brought our Family through its highest pitch of Wealth and Greatness, to its final Fall from both, tho' it be but an uncomfortable prospect to consider what Estate it once had, and of which nothing but the Memory has, for many Ages remain'd to it; yet I will give the best Account I can of the Lands belonging to our Family, as I have already done of those who possess'd them.

6 Cognizance of Richard the 2d. A White Hart couchant gorged with a Gold Chain and Coronet under a Tree, derived from the Princess Joan his Mother. *Pegges Curialia* p. 104. E. B:

COUNTY.	MANNORS AND ESTATES.
Bedford	Mannor of Shevington.
Cumberland	Castle and Mannor of Lydel.
Derby	Mannor of Chesterfield.
Essex	Mannor of Colne-Wake.
Hartford	Mannor of Ware.
Leicester	Village and Mannor of Atterton.
Lincoln	Castle and Mannors of Brun, Deeping, and Kelby.
Norfolk	Mannor of Stow-bydon.
Rutland	Mannor of Witchenden.
Westmorl ^d :	Mannor of Merton.
York.	Mannors of, Cotyngnam, Wither- ton, Kerby, Morehead, Atton, Hemlington, Buttercram, Mid- deton, Cropton, and Longton.

THE THIRD BOOK.

WE have now beheld this ancient Family in its highest pitch of Wealth and Honour: We have follow'd it from its first Rise in one of the Greatest and bravest Men of his Age, to its faileur in another who was no less eminent; nor any less engaged in the Affairs of the Times in which he lived. We have seen it grow, and encrease, by the Accession of the Riches of several noble Familys which by Marriage, emptied their possessions into it: And we have seen it expire, at last, by the same Means: both its Honour and Estate being carried off by an Heiress, into another Family, and having those who remain'd of our Name, in a very moderate, but for that very Reason, a more

Here-
ward.

Thos.
Lord
Wake.

safe, and durable Estate. We come now to view it in its Declension; and to See by what Means the Succession of it has been continued on to this very day.

When Baldwin the 4th. Lord Wake of that Name dyed, He left behind him two Sons: John the Father of Thomas Lord Wake and Margaret his Sister: and Hugh from whome we are now to derive the Continuance of our Family.

Hugh
Wake.

To this Hugh his Father gave for his Portion the Lordship of Blyseworth, in the County of Northampton: and both the Family and Estate have, eversince, been drawn down, in a continued Succession of the male Line, from that time, to Sr. William Wake now living; and enjoyed that very Estate, which the Lord Baldwin gave to his Son.

What became of this Hugh, or what he did, I cannot say: All I find of Him, besides what I have already observed, is, that he was with King Edward the 1st. in his second War. A^o. Regn: 34. As he was also with his Son, King Edward the 2d. in the 4th. Year of his Reign.

To this Hugh succeeded his eldest Son ^{Sr.} Thomas Wake. Besides the Mannor of Blyse-^{Thos.} Wake worth, given to his Father, by Baldwyn Lord Wake. I find this Sr. Thomas possess'd of some other parts of the Estate belonging to this Family, in Depynge, in the County of Lincoln: But how he came possess'd of Them I cannot say. From thenceforth I find but little to observe with reference to those who Succeeded in this Line. and therefore shall content myself barely to note the Succession of Them.

Sr. Hugh Wake.
Lord of Deeping and Blisworth:
dyed at Deeping, 4. May. 1315.

Sr. Thomas Wake: = Alice, daughter and
Buried at Deeping. Coheir of Sr. John
Pateshull.

Sr. Thomas Wake: = Maud, daughter of
Buried at Blisworth. Sr. Thomas Pigot.

Sr. Thomas Wake: = Margaret, daughter
Buried at Blisworth. of Sr. John Philpot.

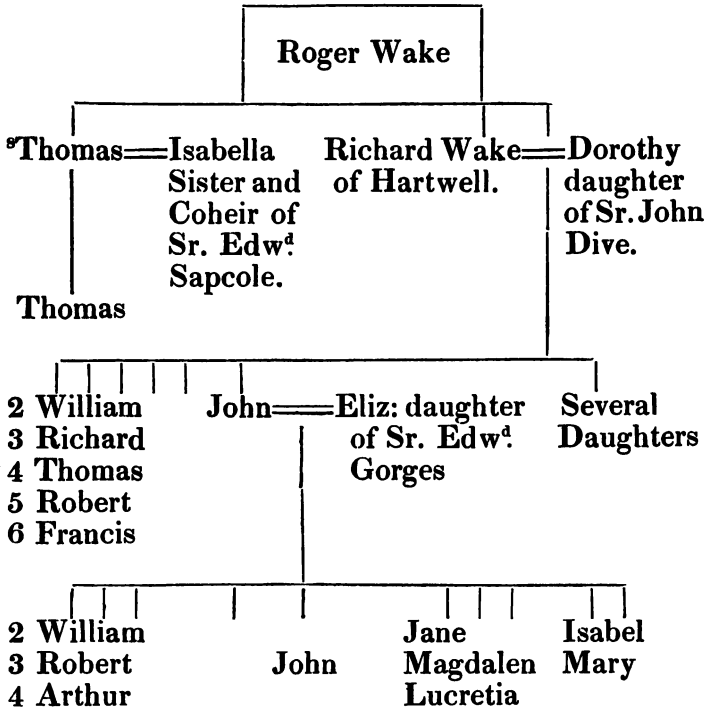
Thomas Wake: = Agnes, daughter of
call'd the great Wake. Sr. Thomas Lovell.

Roger Wake = Elizabeth daughter of Wm Catesby. William } = Anne
Wake } = Joan

It was about the latter End of King Henry the sixth time, when these two Brothers Roger and William came especially to be taken notice of. The Elder of them Roger, was among those who stuck to King Richard the 3d. against Henry of Richmond afterwards King Henry the seventh. For this he was attainted by Act of Parliament and sentenc'd to forfeit his Honour and Estate, Yet this latter was again restored to Him, and so descended to his Family.

As for William, the younger Brother, he was first Servant to the famous John Duke of Bedford; and Surveyor to King Henry the sixth: And being made Knight at the holy Grave, was buried in the Church of Allhollows in the Town of Hertford.

But we will go on with our descent.



And here I must stop again, and take Notice of several Particulars, in this last descent, which ought not by any means to be pass'd by.

How the Elder Branch of our Family, still continuing at Blisworth, their ancient Seat in the County of Northampton, descended from John the Eldest of the four Brothers, I shall in a distinct Pursuit of this Line, to the time of Sr. William Wake now living, plainly shew, by and by.

From William the second Brother, tho I have not so good a proof of it, as to put it out of doubt, yet such I have, as makes me not at all question, but that we are descended from Him. Certain it is, that either from this William, or from his Uncle of the same Name, we are to derive our Pedegree. And how this descent also lies, shall be distinctly considered in what follows.

In the mean time, neither his own Worth nor the Fame and Dignity of his Son, Sr. Isaac, the great Ornament of our Family, in this last Age, will permit me to pass by Arthur, the fourth Brother of this descent, without taking some little Notice of Him.

Being design'd for a Scholar, and accordingly from the beginning, bred up to Learning: He was at a competent Age, sent to the University,

and entring into Holy Orders, became Canon of Christ Church, in Oxford A^o 1567. He was at this time but very young, however promoted to so considerable a Dignity; and by that means was the more easily drawn away to follow Those, who from their pretences to a greater purity of Church Government, and Discipline, got to themselves the Characteristical Name of Puritans.

It was upon this account, and that he might the more freely enjoy his own Way, that in a short time after his promotion he retired from Oxford, into the Isle of Jersey, and there continued many Years.

However as he grew in Years and Judgement So he became better affected to the Establishment of the Church of England, and declared his Concern for having been so easily led away from the Communion of it. For he was indeed a modest, and good Man. And being once return'd to the Communion of our Church, he never started any more from it, but continued on to the last in it. He dyed about the Year 1596: and was buried at Christ Church in Oxon.

Sr.
Isaac
Wake.

⁹What other Children he had I cannot tell, but the Person whom I am chiefly concern'd to take notice of, is his Son Sr. Isaac Wake, the Ornament of our Name, our University, and even of our very Country its self. He was born in the Year 1575: At three and twenty Years of Age he became Probationer Fellow of Merton Colledge, and six years after was chosen publick Orator of the University of Oxford.

His natural Parts, which were very Great, He not only cultivated by those kind of Studies that were the most proper to fit him for Business, As History Oratory, and the like: but perfected by Travel, which he undertook at an Age in which he was best qualified to make a usefull Improvement of it; After he had been about six Years Master of Arts; being return'd from his Travels, with all the Ornaments, and Advantages, that an excellent Temper, and a large Capacity, and a generous Education, could give him. He was entertained first by Sr. Dudley Carleton, one of his Majestys principal Secretarys of State: And so well acquitted himself under him, that, in a

little time, he was preferred to the Kings Service, and employed, in the most weighty Affairs of State by him.

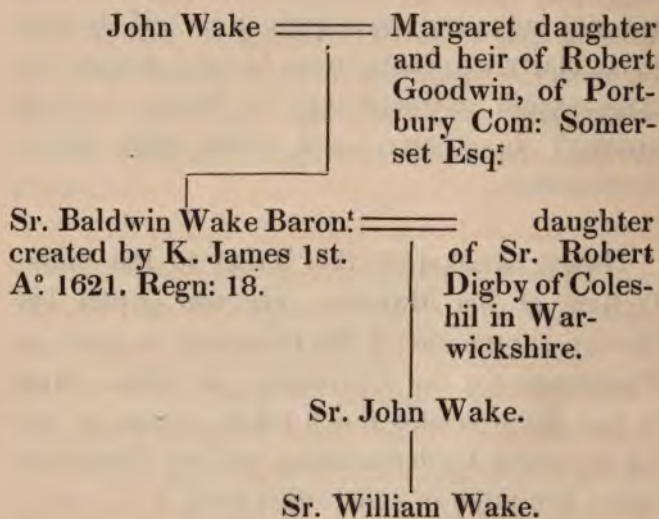
The first Post to which the King raised him, was not only very honourable in its self but was particularly agreeable to his Genius, being sent Ambassador extraordinary to Savoy, and in ordinary to Venice, and some other Parts thereabouts.

Having discharg'd this Trust to the Satisfaction of his Majesty: He was, upon his Return chosen one of the Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the University. A^o 1623. And in that he was also much taken notice of, for his excellent Understanding, and an Elocution above the pitch of most other men.

He was after this again sent Abroad by the King into France, And continuing in his Employes for several Years more, dyed at last, at Paris, about the Year 1632. His Body was brought from thence into England, and interr'd in the Chapple of Dover Castle, not long after.

And now having given this short Account of this great Man, I proceed according to my

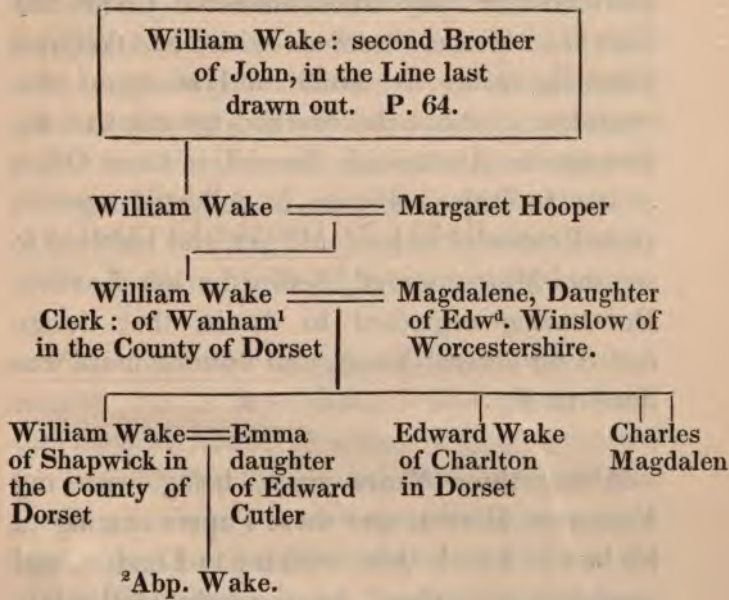
proposal, to continue the Line of the elder House of our Name, first, and then to close all with that which peculiarly belongs to our own Family.



I have given the shorter Account of this descent, both for that it may at any time be particularly had out of the Herald's books, and because I have no other concern in it, than only just to show how our own Line stands paralel with that of the Elder Race.

As for our own Pedegree; I have before said, that we are to derive it from William, the second

Brother of John, from whom we began the last Line. And this will bring the descents on our side exactly answerable to those in the other House, and which inclines me rather to fix our beginning here, than in William before: besides that in the imperfect Accounts, which have come to my hands of this Pedegree, I have met with none that go any farther, than that William, with whom I therefore begin.



1 Wareham, E. B.

2 E. B.

Having thus brought down our descent to my own turn, I should here have ended, but that it may be fit to take Notice of one thing, of which no One can give so good an Account as myself, and which yet ought to be taken Notice of, in such a Tract as this.

The descent of our Branch of this Family having never been entred upon the *Heralds* books, and the proofs of it growing every day more obscure; my much honoured Uncle, Mr. Edward Wake, treated with Sr. William Dugdale, King at Arms, and his great Acquaintance, about the Method he was to take, to make an Authentick Record, in their Office of it. In Order hereunto, he collected together such Evidences as he could get, and resolved to see this Matter ended, before he left London. But having neglected to do it, that design rested for several Years, and nothing more was done in it.

About three Years since, being with my Father in Dorset, and these Papers coming to his hand; I took them with me to London, and communicated them, by the help of the late ingenious and learned Dr. Plott, to that kind

Gentleman Sr. Henry St. George Clarencieux Herald, and desired him, to assist me in what was necessary to be done in it.

The Certificats being examined, and the pedegree of our Family compared with that of Sr. William Wake, the whole process was drawn out, and allow'd of by his Grace, the Duke of Northfork Earl Marshall of England: and by his Order an Entry of all was made in the Books of the Heralds Office, where it now stands upon Record. Yet because the descent now began to grow remote, it was the Opinion of their Court, instead of a Crescent, to denote a younger Family, to put upon the Coat and Cress, a Trefoil Leaf, as a Mark of Distinction, rather than of Subordination, to the other Family of Sr. William Wake of Northamptonshire.

This therefore being resolved upon and enter'd also in the Office; I had given to me the Coat of Arms, of which I have scratch'd (as I could) the Copy, at the Beginning of this treatise, curiously drawn upon Vellum, stamp'd with this Inscription, in form, signed by Sr. Henry St. George, as an Authentick Evidence of what had been done in this whole Affair.

“The Arms of William Wake D. D. Rector
 “of St. James Westminster, and Chaplain in
 “Ordinary to his Majestie. Son and Heir, of
 “William Wake of Shapwick in the County of
 “Dorset: descended of the ancient Family of
 “the Wakes of Blisworth and Deeping in the
 “Countys of Northampton and Lincoln. To
 “which said Arms, by Order of his Grace
 “Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshall of
 “England &c. I do assign the Difference of a
 “Trefoil vert; as is above depicted. The said
 “Dr. William Wake married ³Ethelred Daughter
 “and Co-heir of Sr. William Hovell, of Hil-
 “lington in the County of Norfolk Kn^t by
 “whom he hath Issue.

HENRY ST. GEORGE CLARENCEUX.

16 March, 1694.

3 Etheldred. E. B.

Vardy, Printer, Warminster.



